

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

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號九月七日四十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

日七月五閏年申甲

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BAYER & HENRY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 198 & 194, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PHINNEY, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & CO., Manda.

CHINA.—MUNRO, MUNRO & DE MELLO & CO., Swallow Quay, & Co. AMYOT, WILSON, NICHOLAS & CO., Foochow, HEDD & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$4,354,910.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—A. P. MORIEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSEON.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.
H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong,....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai,....EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1161

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have from this Date ESTABLISHED our BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, and have authorized Mr. TO SEO YOU 杜少游 and Mr. WEE KO PEE 黃高丕 to Manage our Business and sign our Firms.

SWEE HIN LEONG,
瑞興隆
48, Bonham Strand, W.C.
Hongkong, July 8, 1884. 1123

NOTICE.

WE have this day Admitted as a Partner in our Firm Mr. WILLIAM SNELL O'RR.

Our PARTNERS now are Mr. THOMAS DEAS BOYD, Mr. EDWARD NEILSON ROSE, Mr. THOMAS COVIL and Mr. WILLIAM SNELL O'RR.

BOYD & CO.
Amoy, 1st July, 1884. 1086

Intimations.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he will RE-OPEN

THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS
on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there are ROOMS suitable for either MARKED COURSES or SINGLE PERSONS.

The TABLE will be supplied with the BEST of the market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both by Bar and Table will be of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

General terms of taking Metals, such as TIEFINS and DINNERS, can have ALL REQUIRMENTS information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 368

APPEL D'OFFRES.

ON fait savoir à tous ceux qui apparaissent à la rédaction du steamer Stenaforde 1518 Tonnes de jauge, qu'il peut dans le port de Saigon, deposer déposer leur soumission au Greffe du Tribunal de la 1^{re} Instance de Saigon d'ici au 21 Août 1884 à 5 heures du soir dernier délai.

Le 22 Août 1884 à 7 heures de matin le President prononcera, après ouverture des commissions, en faveur de l'offre la plus avantageuse.

Chaque soumission cachetée, écrit en français avec signature légalisée par le Consul de France de la localité, doit indiquer:

1. Le prix demandé pour reliver, renfluer et mettre en dock le dit steamer, le prix payable seulement en cas de succès.

2. Le temps demandé pour conduire à fin les opérations.

Le vapour est coulé par 12 mètres do profondeur moyenne.

Pour plus amples renseignements s'adresser à Saigon à

M. M. F. ENGLER & Co.,
Consignataires.

1103

Intimations.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary MEETING of the CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 12.30 p.m., to Confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 9th Instant.

That at the end of No. 121 of the Articles of Association, there be added the following Words, that is to say:—

'Provided always that the General Agents and Consulting Committee may in their absolute discretion at any time or times and from time to time declare and pay to the Shareholders an interim Dividend of such amount as they shall think fit.'

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, July 8, 1884. 1129

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, No. 121, Queen's Road, Central, at 12.45 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Instant, to Confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 9th Instant.

That at the end of No. 117 of the Articles of Association, there be added the following Words:—

'Provided always that the General Agents and Consulting Committee may in their absolute discretion at any time or times and from time to time declare and pay to the Shareholders an interim Dividend of such amount as they shall think fit.'

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, July 8, 1884. 1130

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st July to the 4th August, 1884, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, July 17, 1884. 1183

THE LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, July 17, 1884. 1184

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, July 17, 1884. 1184

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Hongkong, July 17, 1884. 1184

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THE CHINA MAIL.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FEICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONERS),
ARE NOW LANDING
FROM AMERICA.

C RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb.
tins, loaves.
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.
Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
CORNMEAL.

TOPCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
CODFISH, Boned.
PRIME HAMS and BACON.
Milk Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEEF in 25 lb. bags.
Beef, Ideal SALMON in 5 lb. cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb. cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Lunch HAM.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Claw CHOWDER.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
TOMATOES.
SUCCOTASH.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
LOBSTERS.
OYSTERS.
HONEY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.
600 lb. "
900 lb. "
1,200 lb. "

AGATE IRON WARE.
INSERTION RUBBER.
TICK'S PATENT PACKING.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMPS.
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMPS.
LAWN BOWLS.

PNEUMATIC RIFLES.
REVOLVERS.
DERINGERS.

PAINTS and OILS.
TALLOW and TAR.
VARNISHES.

Ex late Arrivals from
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
S T O R E S,
including:

ALMONDS and RAISINS.
FRENCH PLUMS.
TEYNONCEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
JEDON ALMONDS.

Fine YORK HAMS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
PATE DE POIE GRAS.

Digby CHICKS.
Yarmouth BLOATERS.
Kippered HERRINGS.
Herrings a la SARDINES.

IRISH BACON in tins.
COCAINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
Epp's COCOA.

SPARTAN COOKING STOVES.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAUL TOUR, pints & quarts.
1885. GRAVES.
BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT—
SACONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON.
TILLADO.
SACONE'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
COUVONNIER'S BRANDY.
FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
BOUD'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.
E. & J. BURKE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
NOELLY PHAN & Co.'S VERMOUTH.
JAMES'S HISKY.

MARSALA.
EASTERN CIDER.
CHARTREUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BAKER'S and ORANGE
BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E.
J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in Ingoldsheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAFES, CASH and PAPER
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, June 14, 1884.

To Let.

TO BE LET.

No. 6, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE,
Possession from 1st May.

Apply to **DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**

Hongkong, April 5, 1884. 600

TO LET, FURNISHED.

No. 10, FURNISHED, No. 10, SEY-
MORE TERRACE.

Apply to **MANAGER,**

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, April 13, 1884. 666

TO LET.

No. 25, PRAYA CENTRAL,
Nos. 4, 5 and 6, SEYMORE TERRACE,
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD (known as "BAR-
PERVILLE").

Apply to **DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**

Hongkong, July 2, 1884. 1094

G O D O W N S — T O L E T .

PRAYA EAST and WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to **SIEMSEN & Co.**

Hongkong, April 26, 1884. 767

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in one of the
TERRACES.

For Particulars, address **J. D. E.**

o/o, China Mail Office.

Hongkong, March 26, 1884. 347

TO LET.

THE PREMISES in MARINE HOUSE,
Queen's Road, now occupied by the
NOVELTY STORE.

Apply to **HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**

Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1168

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us,
No. 11, Queen's Road CENTRAL.

For further Particulars apply to **MUR-
RILL & Co.**

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1883. 226

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared, from this
date, to take GOODS on STORAGE
in their Office Gospowns, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 6, 1884. 1126

Intimations.

ROBT. SIM & Co.'S PATENT ANTI-
FOULING COMPOSITION

as supplied to
Her Majesty's Ships, The P. & O. S. N. Co.;
The Douglas Steamship Company;

The Japanese Government;

Soe Agent, China, Japan, and Manila;

EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong, January 31, 1884. 138

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Quon and after the First June next, the
STORE of the Undersigned will be
REMOVED to the Promises lately in the
occupation of Messrs. Epa da Silva & Co.,
No. 48, Queen's Road.

H. FOURNIER & Co.,

Storckes & Wue Merchants.

Hongkong, May 1, 1884. 737

1162 by 1162 in 1162

1162 by 1162

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE SITUATION.

THE ULTIMATUM HANGS FIRE.
PREPARING THE DEFENCES AT
WOOSUNG.
COMPLETE EVACUATION OF TON
QUIN ORDERED.
THE SECRET CONVENTION.

Special Telegram to 'China Mail'.
(Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

SHANGHAI, Saturday, 3 p.m.
It is rumoured that the ultimatum will be prolonged for seven days.

The Empress has ordered that Tonquin be completely evacuated by the Chinese troops within a month.

The private Convention, for fixing the dates for the evacuation of Tonquin, was never accepted.

Preparations are being made for the defence of Woosung.

TELEGRAMS.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE BILL.

LONDON, July 18.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Wemyss introduced a motion urging the Peers to pass the County Franchise Reform Bill without loss of time, the Government promising to introduce a bill for the redistribution of seats next October. The Lords negatived the motion by 182 votes against 132.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED CANAL.—*Larbert and Glamis Castle, June 26; Achilles, June 30.*

THE next FRENCH MAIL, per the M. Co.'s S. S. *Natal*, left Singapore on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 24th instant.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

—SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Motins.—Venite, Turne; Psalms, Wesley and Ouseley; Te Deum, Monk; Jubilate, Garrett; Antiphon, 'Ye shall dwell in the Land'; Kyrie, Saenger; Hymn, 322.

Evensong.—Psalms, Travers; Magnificat & Nunc Dimittis, Trinelli; Hymn, 206, 220 and 21.

We are informed, by the Agent of the M. M. Co., that the Mail steamer *Iwanaddi* will be detained 24 hours in Shanghai later than her usual time of departure, so that she cannot be expected to arrive here before Wednesday morning.

The British steamer *Aegan* arrived here from Manila to-day. When she left very little was known as to the wreck of the Spanish man-of-war *Gravina*. It was then reported that 40 lives had been lost, but this report has now been proved to be incorrect.

In our report of the *Minarum v. Lemnos* case we yesterday made Captain G. C. Anderson say the injuries sustained by the *Lemnos* could not have been caused by the *Lemnos* advancing from forward to aft. What he did say was that he did not think the injury could have been caused by a vessel coming from starboard to port.

The first number of *O Echo de China*, a weekly Portuguese paper for this Colony, was published to-day. It is a neat little publication, and it has our best wishes for its success. We read in it that the Portuguese amateurs in Hongkong intend to produce a few dramatic pieces in the City Hall Theatre here shortly.

Our Taiwanfo correspondent, writing on the 5th instant, mentioned that H. B. M.'s gunboat *Martin* had collided with the American barge *Wandering Minstrel* in Takao Harbour, during a heavy blow which occurred there on the 29th ultimo. The accident was caused by the *Martin* dragging her anchor. The damage sustained was wholly confined to the dock work, and remained perfectly uninjured. After leaving Takao, the gunboat also experienced a stiff blow on her way to Foochow, and sustained some further slight injury. All the repairs necessary will be effected at Foochow.

Some considerable time ago, the third class inspectors of the Police Force agitated for an increase of pay. The agitation has now, after many days, borne fruit. The authorities have considered the whole question of the salaries of the members of the European contingent from the third class inspectors downwards; and the Secretary of State has now sanctioned the following increases under these conditions. If the men will undertake to serve 15 years instead of 10 years as previously and forfeit their right to remit half their salary home at 4/2 exchanges, they will be entitled to their pension at the end of 10 years, and to receive an increase of salary, in the case of first class inspectors, from \$60 to \$70; in the case of sergeants from \$45 to \$52; and in the case of constables from \$20 to \$25. The advantages of this professedly the men, with the exception of an insignificant minority, are unable to

perceive, and the offer is likely to be almost unanimously rejected.

MILITARY movements are at a standstill in Tonquin. The *Salter* arrived here direct from Haiphong at 2.30 this afternoon, 53 hours from time of leaving. She brings no news of any importance. So far no further assistance has been sent out in the direction of Langson. General Briere de Laleo was to inspect the garrison at Haiphong a few days after the *Salter* left.

At present there is an ice famine in Haiphong. The recent typhoon destroyed the manufacture which was lately brought from Saigon and erected. The residents had scarcely fully realised the advantages of the factory when the luxury of having ice drinks was denied them. They will now have to depend on irregular supplies from Hongkong until next November, when it is expected that an ice factory will again be in working order. This will be in time for the cold weather.

It is quite certain the French will not be able to move any force from Tonquin to aid in any operations that may be necessary in taking and holding the 'material guarantee'. The presence of large Chinese armies on the frontier will necessitate all the troops now in Tonquin being retained, forthwith the defence of that country. Hence, unless the French wait for reinforcements before proceeding to take the 'material guarantee', they will have to operate with a small landing force only. Some place must be selected for occupation when the navy can do most of the work of taking possession, and of guarding the 'guaranteed' against recapture by masses of the enemy.

The French will also endeavour to make a little money out of the customs dues, some port having a large trade is likely to be seized. We hear there has been a vast amount of sickness among the French troops in Tonquin, and that the strength of the forces there has been materially weakened by it.

In the event of hostilities occurring between France and China, it is possible that this harbour might become a refuge for Chinese vessels. They would at any rate be safer here than at Canton or any other Chinese port. There would, in fact, be no refuge, along the whole extent of the Chinese coast, in which they would be secure from capture by the French. It is noteworthy, however, that there are no Chinese vessels in the harbour at the present time, and if war broke out suddenly there would be no chance of any reaching here. When the last mail left Shanghai, on July 12th, there were two or three vessels belonging to the China Merchants' Company lying there. We presume that at Macao Chinese vessels would find protection, although as China has persistently refused to ratify the treaty ceding that Colony, the Portuguese might perhaps justly refuse to extend protection at Macao to Chinese vessels. The Chinese dredger, flying the German flag, cleared for a port near Chefoo yesterday, but she was still in harbour this evening. She could not of course be touched so long as she flies the German flag.

In our report of the *Minarum v. Lemnos* case we yesterday made Captain G. C. Anderson say the injuries sustained by the *Lemnos* could not have been caused by the *Lemnos* advancing from forward to aft. What he did say was that he did not think the injury could have been caused by a vessel coming from starboard to port.

The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal for May-June opens with an article on the Chinese language, by that persevering and painstaking sinologist Mr. E. H. Parker. The article is a lengthy and highly instructive one. The second place in the number is allotted to a paper 'On some Avoidable Hindrances to the Progress of the Gospel,' read by Mr. R. H. Graves before the Canton Missionary Conference. Mr. Graves gives much sound practical and kindly advice to his brother missionaries. The hindrances he points out chiefly lie in the missionaries themselves. An article entitled 'Steps in the Growth of Early Tautism,' by Dr. Edkins, follows. The Rev. W. S. Ament contributes a paper on Chinese Temperance Legislation, in which he recounts the history of the efforts made at various times and by various persons to promote the temperate use of strong drink. His opinions as to drunkenness among the Chinese are at distinct variance to the popular notions on this subject. He says:—It is apparent to any careful observer that the excessive use of liquor is a vice by no means confined to western lands. In China the practice is well-nigh universal and in many cases is limited only by the ability to purchase. The Chinese do not apparently look on drunkenness in the same light as Westerns do. Mr. Ament says in one passage:—'The usual arguments employed by the temperance reformers in China have been, first and most important, the immense consumption of grain in distillation, then laziness and shiftlessness as a result of indulgence, the waste of money and poverty of the people, and contentions in families and communities. They do not seem to rise to the height of the moral argument that drunkenness is a sin, per se, without reference to its effects on the prosperity of the state.' And in another:—'It is a remarkable fact that drunkenness as a crime is not mentioned in the Chinese penal code. So long as no disturbance is created, the Chinese tippler may degrade himself and neglect his family so long as he pleases.' Some Proverbs and Common Sayings of the Chinese, by Rev. Arthur H. Smith; a short article on the 'Mongolian Language,' by Hoinox; A Sketch of the Life and Services of the late Dr. Wells Williams, by Dr. Blodget; and some correspondence and missionary news complete the contents of this very interesting number of this excellent publication.

COLONEL FRED. BURNABY, in a letter to the *Times of India*, expresses his opinion that if the Mahdi's movement is not suppressed, it may spread to India by way of Central Asia. He says that Russia is evidently intriguing against us in Afghanistan, and the Mahdi's emissaries would, doubtless, receive cordial welcome at the hands of the Russian leaders in Central Asia, and would be passed on by them through Afghanistan into India. If Egypt and our Indian troops are to have peace, the Mahdi must be suppressed, and the sooner this is done the better.

The following telegram was accidentally omitted from our issue of last night:—London, July 17.—Cholera continues unabated in Marseilles and Toulon, but at present it is confined to these two places.

A LADY has discontinued a custom originated by her of having visitors write their names in a book in the hall in the event of her absence, as a supposed visitor came, in fact, to collect a bill of long standing, and wrote in the book, 'Is sorry Mrs. — didn't leave the amount as she promised.'

The deaths in the metropolis during 1883 upon which a coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from starvation numbered 44, being distributed as follows:—Central Division of Middlesex, 14; Western Division of Middlesex, 23; Greenwich Division of the County of Kent, 1; Eastern Division of the County of Surrey, 1; City of London and Borough of Southwark, 1.

For some weeks past the troops quartered at Aldershot have been practising a new attack formation, which appears likely to be adopted instead of the absurd system up to now practised. The new method of attack, advocated in a pamphlet some ten years ago by Colonel A. Macdonald, of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers, is very simple, and was worked out by the present sergeant-major of the School of Instruction, Wellington Barracks, and Captain Arnott, 2nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, who in a service contemporary, urged its adoption about three years ago. The attack formation now adopted at Aldershot is the one that they were at Colchester thirty years later. A pike, which in 1702 was charged £2 6s. and my better blow pike £2 6s. in 1698 £1 1s. 3d. had been paid for a wig for a boy of ten; in the same year it was paid to 'yo cutter for my sword-hilt and buckles.' A pair of strong shoes of local make cost only 4s.; a 'hat' was 7s.; three pairs of shoes 'for spouse' were 7s. 6d.; one 'Burbons' was paid 3s. 10d. for making the square's riding-coat and buckskin breeches. Mr. Whitgrave was charged £1 for a pair of tanned-leather gloves; a luxury such as 'spouse's watch' was a matter of £17. For 'spouse's hangings for her chamber, 50 yards, the bill was £2 9s. 1d. Stable and estate expenses were very low. Four oxen—used, no doubt, in the plough—were shot for 3s. 6d. A 'new Barnet Castle bridle' was 2s. 3d. The cost of making 20,000 bricks is entered in 1698 £1 1s. Shearing 38 sheep was £4. 'Admiral' was a half-year old, and was sold for £1 1s. 6d. 'Lathe-hands' cost 7s. for 8,500. On July 17, 1702, there is an account of dear Tewkesbury. The total debtors were 270, of which £7 was distributed among the poor. The smallest item in the account is the parson's fee, which was 2s.; the clerk's fee was £1. Twenty-five cart-horses (hatchments) cost £4. Funeral cakes were £3 10s., and servants' mourning £1 5s. The cost of acquiring polite accomplishments at this time was comparatively high, for Mr. Whitgrave paid £1 1s. 6d. for 'teaching the children to b'w.' Among some curious entries of receipts are £1 2s. the sixpence six months' salary as Gentleman Usher to Queen Katherine of Braganza, widow of Charles II, and £1 1s. received of ex-Edward Giffard in full of desperate debts of 35 years old standing. All the extracts I have given relate to the years 1698-1702.

THE KING OF THE MAORIS IN ENGLAND.

Among the persons on board the Orient Company's Royal Mail steamer *Sorata*, which arrived at Plymouth on May 31 from Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, were Tawhiao, the King of the Maori, Topia Turua, a Jalthi Wangamai chief, who subscribed £2,000 towards the expenses of the visit to England, Wairau Pataro to Tuhia, son of the chief Maaha, who acted as secretary to His Majesty, and had considerable experience in public matters among the Maori, and was editor of the *Hokioi*, a paper started to advocate the King's cause, Hori Ropata, a chief hailing from Pororangi in the Wellington district, and Major T. W. Scidmore, who accompanied the party as interpreter. Mr. George Scidmore, who accompanies the party as interpreter, is a half-caste, son of the Queen's Indian maid, and is equally at home both English and Maori fluently. The *Sorata* is due to arrive early in the day, but the distance being fixed by the position of the train with respect to signal lights on the line. This is the interesting part of the story, for if these measurements are approximately correct, the dream-couple paid less than four seconds of time. —*Layet.*

THE KING OF THE MAORIS IN ENGLAND.

During the voyage the weather was experienced until after Adelaide was passed, and then the *Sorata* was in very heavy weather. Tawhiao and his suite were very ill, and Mr. Scidmore said: 'If there is no one there to receive them they will take lodgings for themselves, and the King, like his fellow slaves, smokes cigarettes by the dozen. They like to sit in the deck by themselves, and they were always the first to see land. The passengers described the Maori King and his suite as a "jolly lot of fellows." They have contributed largely to the amusement of the passengers the whole voyage by singing, dancing, and indulging in eccentric freaks. Mr. Scidmore said the Maori King was like the other members of the party—a chief. He had no more power than Tuli or the other chiefs, nor could he order them to do anything. Asked as to the object of the visit, Mr. Scidmore said, 'Oh, you will see it all in the paper by-and-by.' He subsequently said that the party had come to see what he called their grievances. They intended to wait on Lord Derby with regard to what they allege to be the confiscation of their land by the colonists.

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